NO HOUSE VOTES AGAINST ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

IT WAS AMENDED, HOWEVER

DEMOCRATS STRONGLY OPPOSED A PERMANENT INCREASE.

SENATE HAS NOT ACTED YET

DID NOT REMAIN IN SESSION, AS WAS EXPECTED OF IT.

Bill Provides for an Increase of Regular Army to a War Strength of 61,000. Which Is to Give Way to Usual Strength When Hostilities Cenne.

Washington, April 23.-The house to-day passed the army reorganization bill, at the urgent request of the president and secretary of war, but the senate did not remain in session, as was expected, and the bill will not go to the president until next week. Some fear was expressed on the Democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time of peace, but an amendment prepared by Mr. Bailey which removed all doubt on this score was accepted by Mr. Hull and the bill passed by

The bill reorganizes the army into the three battalion formation and authorizes the twenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 10,457 men and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two issioned officers; which makes a total for these four arms of the service, when at a maximum strength of 61,010.

The increases of officers provided for in

First-Twenty-five majors, as provided in the first section of the bill. These majors are to be a permanent addition to the com missioned officers of the regular army.

Second-One hundred and fifty commisioned officers to provide for the two infantry companies in the Third battalion for each of the twenty-five regiments of infantry.

Third-Eighty-four second lieutenants, being one for each of the eighty-four batteries of artillery when recruited to a war strength. The second lieutenants are only to be added in the discretion of the president, but, assuming that the extra lieutenant is necessary, and will be commis sioned for each battery of artillery, it was a total of commissioned officers in excess of the present number authorized by law of 259. Of this number, as above stated, twenty-five are majors for the permanent Second bat alion, and the other 235 officers, it is provided in the last section of the bill, shall, on the conclusion of hostilities, be either absorbed by filling any vacancies existing in the other companies of the services, or by an honorable discharge, whichever may be deemed necessary to reduce the commissioned officers of the army to the number now provided for by the first

The house met at 10 o'clock and Mr. Hull immediately called up the army bill. The bill has been materially modified since it was recommitted by the house a

fortnight ago. The following important proviso was offered by the committee as en amondment:

"Provided, that, in the event of a call by the president for either volunteers or the militia of the country, the president is authorized to accept the quotas of troops of the various states and territories, including the District of Columbia, as organized under the laws of the states and

A TRAVELING MAN

Gives Some Valuable Hints Regarding Care of the Health While Traveling.

Mr. R. W. Wincherdon, a commercial traveler from Birmingham, whose business keeps him aimost constantly on the road, relates in the Sunday News the dangers to health resulting from constant change of residence and the way he overcame the usual injurious effects.

He says: One thing people traveling cannot very well avoid is the constant change in water and food; the stomach never has an opportunity to become accustomed to anything and in a few years or much sooner the average traveling man becomes a hopeless dyspeptic.

For several years I suffered more or less from indirection, sour stemachs, headaches, distaste for food, often no appetite, gas on the stomach and the usual unpleasant effects of imperfect digestion.

Nearly every traveling man has his favor-He remedy for different troubles and I tried all of them with indifferent results. F on the train between Pittsburg and Phila delphia one day. I overheard a conversation between two ladies, one of whom had suf-fered severely from indigestion and stated she had been completely cured by a remedy which she called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tab-lets: I remembered the conversation be-cause it directly interested me, and at the cause it directly interested me; and at the next town I inquired at the first drug store and bought a package for 55 cents, and from that day to this I have never been without them. They are pleasant tasting tablets, not a secret patent medicine but composed of vegetable essences, pure persin, fruit saits and Golden Seal; being in tablet form, they never lose their good qualities like a liquid medicine would, but are always fresh and rendy for use.

I carry a box in my pocket continually, and whenever I see any symptoms of indigestion I take one, also one after each meal, and for a year and a half I have not lost a day by reason of poor health and

meal, and for a year and a half I have not lost a day by reason of poor health and can eat anything and relish what I eat; my digestion is absolutely perfect as far as I chn judge from my feelings and, although there may be other stomach medicines just as good as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, I do not know what they are. Certainly for people who travel they are far ahead of any liquid medicine, as they are so convenient, they can be carried in the pocket and used whenever needed.

I believe they are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and believe anyone who will try them will agree with me, that for indigestion and stomach trouble Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are unequaled.

It was decided to limit the general de bate to half an hour. Mr. Hull briefly explained some of the features of the bill. He said the infantry force of the army as at present organized was not efficient, in time of war, with only fifty privates. It placed but twenty-five men to each company in the fighting line, and made the regular army, which cost, on a peace footing, \$23,000,000 per annum, merely orna mental. The number of privates in each company had been placed in the bill at eighty-four, to conform with the organization of the national guard in the majority of states. Mr. Hull said that it was the purpose of the general of the army to effect a landing in Cuba at the earliest possible moment. It would take six weeks or two months to equip the volunteer

The Uniter States was doing what no oth er country on earth would dare do-it was going into war without provision for a land force. Congress made no provision for war until war was at hand. Our volunteer army would be organized while war existed. Our experts on coast defenses said it would be absolutely impossible to place volunteer forces upon the coast defenses within three months, owing to the complicated character of the new machinery on the slege guns. This made the increase in the regular artillery force imperative. Mr. Hull was besieged by questions as to the manner in which the reduction of the army would take place when hostilities ceased, and he explained that the officers of the skeleton regiments would be absorbed by promotion.

Mr. Underwood. Democrat, of Alabama vigorously opposed the measure, which, he declared, could not possibly pass, save under the stress of war pressure.

Mr. Hay, Democrat, of Virginia, who warmly advocated the bill, denied that the purpose of the bill was to give West Point officers commands which they would other wise not obtain.

Mr. Cox. Democrat. of Tennessee, a mem ber of the committee, supported the bill, which, he said, would make the army efficient in time of war.

Mr. Marsh. Republican, of Illinois, also a member of the committee, said, in justice to the war department and the regular army, he would state that the former bill, which provided for infantry companies of 250 men, met the approval of neither. The bill did not provide the mode and method of mustering out the supernumrary officers when hostilities ceased. Additional legislation would be required to accomplish this or, possibly, the bill could be construed as conferring this authority on the president.

Mr. Hull said there could be no doubt about the construction of the new bill. The supernumeraries would be mustered out when the war ceased.

Mr. Bailey said he thought it was not a very high compliment to the army to be old that the inefficiency of the army on the eye of war was admitted. After thirty years of peace, it seemed to him that the plans of the army to meet an emergency should have been perfected. It was strange that an obsolete formation should have been retained all these years. What he was particularly insistent about was that the supernumerary officers and men should be mustered out when the war closed.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, pressed the same point. Mr. Hull finally agreed to offer an amendment which would make the language acceptable to Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Lacey, Republican, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that "during time of actual war promotions for gallantry on the field may be made for any vacancies in any grade in the army without examination without regard to seniority.

Mr. Lacey made a speech in support of his amendment, which aroused enthusiastic approval. The provision of the bill. he said, would make promotions depend upon seniority and technical skill. Such officers as Custer and Sheridan, if the war should develop such, would be handicapped, Fighting ability should be rewarded, not ability to pass examinations. Mr. Lacey's statement that General Forrest, one of the most dashing Confederate officers, could hardly read and write, brought a storm of protests from the Confederate veterans.

Mr. Handy, Democrat, of Delaware, supported the amendment.

Mr Handy offered an amendment to the amendment providing that the president should be authorized to promote enlisted men to the rank of second lieutenant for gallantry in action.

Mr. Savers, Democrat, of Texas, vigorously opposed both amendments. He declared that, if adopted, they would open the way for favoritism and the exercise of

political influence. Both amendments were voted down without division. Then, at 11:55 a. m., without completing the consideration of the bill, the house took a recess to attend the funeral of Senator Walthall.

The house reconvened after Senator Walthall's funeral at 12:50 p. m. and resumed the consideration of the army reorganization bill

Mr. Settle, Democrat, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that the provision authorizing the president to accept quotas of troops of the states as organized under the laws of such states shall not "take away from the governors of respective states their rights to determine how the quota of the states may be furnished, whether from the organized

militia or volunteers." The amendment was defeated. An amend ment offered by Mr. Bailey was adopted, which provided that the army at the end of the war should be reduced to a peace basis by the "transfer in the same arm of the service or honorable discharge under such regulations as the secretary of war may establish" of supernumerary commissioned officers and men.

The amendment removed practically all the Democratic objection to the bill. Mr. King. Democrat, of Utah, offered an amendment, which was rewhich provided that the act should expire by limitation at the end of two years. Without further amendment the bill was passed without division. The remainder of the day after 2 o'clock was devoted to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Senator Earle, of South Carolina, and as a further mark of

FUNERAL AT THE CAPITOL. Services Over the Remains of the Late Senator Walthall in the

respect the house, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned.

Senate Chamber. Washington, April 22.-The capitol was draped in mourning to-day. Flags on the great marble plie were at half staff, and throughout the senate wing of the magnifiWITHOUT PAIN.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Pffes in Every

For many years physicians have experi mented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satis factory cure.

Form.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results. The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure

is to instantly remove the pain and irrita

tion generally present and from that time en the cure rapidly progresses and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition. The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine. Piles is one of the most annoying and oftentimes dangerous discases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons, and is also very reasonable in price. It is sold in Grug stores everywhere at 50 cents per package. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands the patient is hardly aware of it he is en anation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

ent structure evidences of grief and sad ness were at every hand.

At noon the senate was called to orde to pay a tribute of respect to Hon. Ed vard Cary Walthall, late senator from Mississippi, who died Thursday afternoon

The remains of Senator Walthall were conveyed to the capitol last evening and were lying in state in the marble room of the senate until 9 o'clock to-day, when they were placed in the senate chamber in the area in front of the president's desk. Senator Walthall's desk and chair on the main aisle were draped in black. The casket was covered with superb floral offerings. Promptly at noon Vice President Hobart's gavel fell, calling the senate to order. The senators occupied seats on the left side of the chamber, while members of the house of representatives occupied seats on the right side of the chamber. The diplomatic corps, headed by its dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, occupied seats im mediately in front of the members of the

The associate justices of the supreme court and President McKinley and six members of his cabinet, Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith being unable to be present, were also attendants at the ceremonies. Occupying seats in front of the joint committee of arrangements were the members and immediate relatives of Senafor Walthall's family.

The ceremonies that followed were impressive. After invocation by Rev. Mr. J. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, the vice president announced that business would be suspended for the day The services were conducted by the Rev Dr. McKim, rector of Epiphany Protestant Episcopal church, of this city, and Bishop Thompson, of Holly Springs, Miss.

At the conclusion of the beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal church, the pallbearers, consisting of members of the cap itol police force, entered the chamber and bore out the casket, followed by the honorary pallbearers, the members of the joint committee of the two branches of congress The remains of Senator Walthall were ved to the Pennsylvania where they were placed on a special car The train bearing the remains, the mem bers of Senator Walthall's family and the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives left at 8 o'clock this evening for Holly Springs, Miss., where the in-

HOW IT WAS REPORTED. Official Notice of the Capture of the

terment will take place.

First Prize in the War With Spain. Washington, April 23.-The following is

the official report of the first capture of a prize during the existing war between Spain and the United States:

"Key West, Fla., April 22, 1898. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. "Nashville went to sea this morning. Re-turned at 10 o'clock with Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, prize, taken off Sand Key Bound from Ship island to Nor folk. Loaded with lumber, deckload of

cattle, and to load with coal. "HARRINGTON." "Harrington" is Captain P. F. Harrington, commanding the monitor Puritan at Key West. He is the senior officer on that station, and, as such, received from Commander Washburn, of the gunboat Nashville, the report of the seizure of the Spanish merchantman, and forwarded it to Washington.

Precaution Against Spying.

Vallejo, Cal., April 23,-Renewed precautions have been taken at Mare island to guard against spies. None except govern ment employes may enter the navy yard, unless having a pass, and this will be issued only to persons having business at the office An attempt to visit any other section of the yard will be followed by

BREAKS UP

"Seventy-seven" is but one of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics. There are 35 others just as good. Here are a few CURES.

1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations25 2-Worms, Worm Fever. Worm Colic23 10-Dyspensia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. .25

At all Druggists or sent prepaid. Specific Manual, to be found at Drug-

gists or sent free, tells all. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

MAJORITY OF KANSANS OPPOSE FA VORITISM TOWARD MILITIA.

KANSAS HAS TWO REGIMENTS

MANY VOLUNTEERS REEDED TO MAKE UP THE QUOTA.

APPOINTMENT OF

IT WAS NOT WELL RECEIVED BY STATE OFFICIALS.

They Feel That the Place Should Have Been Given to Some Good Populist-All the Kansas Volunteers Anxious to Join Funston's Regiment.

Topeka, Kas., April 23 .- (Special.) "Th great majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to any favoritism being shown the members of the state militia over the volunteer soldiers in the formation of Kansas regiments," said Adjutant General Allen, of the Kansas militia, to-day. "The sentiment seems to be universal that a militiaman should take the same chances as a volunteer. There are many very efficient officers in the militia, but there are some that would be utterly unfit to hold positions where there is any fighting to be done. The militiamen should be required to undergo the same requirements and examination as

the volunteer does." General Allen believes that the governor will send only volunteers to the front and that those members of the militia who desire to go to Cuba will have to forsake their state companies and join the volun-

Kansas has two regiments of militia The First regiment is composed of nine

Company B. Kansas City, Kas.; C. B.

Company D. Iola; L. P. Stover, captain Company F, Fort Scott; Peyer Charles Martin, captain. Company G, Garnett; Peter D. Barndt,

captain. Company H, Lawrence; A. G. Clark,

Company I. Manhattan; W. B. Lester captain. Company K, Emporia; vacancy as cap

Company L, Atchison; E. P. Green, captain. Company M. Topeka; J. E. Towers, cap

The Second regiment is composed eleven companies, as follows: Company A. Wichita; H. W. Koeneche

Company B, Wellington; J. S. Dey, cap-

aptain. Company D, Newton; J. J. Norton, cap

Company E. Hutchinson; T. R. Campbell, Company F. Larned; J. E. Houston, cap-

Company G. Marion; H. E. Hanniford, captain. Company H, Eldorado; W. H. Douglass,

captain. Company I, Cottonwood Falls; Ben Spence, captain.

Company K, Garden City; W. McD. Rowan, captain. Company L. Osborne; V. E. Cunningham,

aptain. There are two batteries of artillery:

Battery A. Wichita; George D. Downing,

Battery B, Topeka; W. A. Patterson captain. The majority of the state officials do not

approve of the governor's actions in appointing Fred Funston as colonel of the first Kansas regiment of volunteers. They declare that he should have given the place to some efficient Populist. They assert that there are a large number of Populist ex-soldiers with experience in that line that should have been considered in preference to Funston.

Governor Leedy, however, is well satisfied with the appointment. "I do not propose to make this thing a political matter," said he. "I want to make the Kansas regiments efficient. Colonel Funston fought for two years with the insurgents. He has won the title. He is acquainted with the conditions in Cuba, and will be a valuable man to the army. That is why I appointed him."

All of the Kansas volunteers want to join Colonel Funston's regiment. They feel that it will probably be the only one that will go to Cuba from Kansas at first, and they want to be with it. One of the Kansas regiments is almost certain to be stationed at a sea coast town, but there is no danger of Funston's being kept at home. The federal government wants him over there in the thick of it on account of his Spanish, and is on friendly terms with all the big insurgent leaders.

There is also a scramble for places or Funston's staff. It is conceded that the colonel will be promoted soon after hostilities open on the island, and in that event there will be promotions in his regiment. Governor Leedy has practically agreed

upon his arrangement to call for the Kansas volunteers. The apportionment for volunteers will be according to congressional districts. The call for 125,000 men gives Kansas three reg-

iments, and each congressional district will

The number of recruiting stations in each district will equal the number of companies to be raised, and will represent the most convenient points within the pre-

scribed territory. Recruiting officers and surgeons will be at once appointed and sent to the respective towns. Only able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45 who are physically sound will be received as volunteers under the instructions of the governor. The men of the respective companies will

be given the privilege of electing their officers from sixth corporal to captain. Every battalion of three companies will be in command of a major, and these appointments will be made by Governor Leedy. Governor Leedy says that he will not per-

mit anyone who may choose to recruit a company. He has instructed Colonel Funton and Adjutant General Allen to select all of the recruiting officers. After each company is filled, then the governor proposes to let the men select their own officers from captain down to corporal. This is in accordance with the suggestion of Assistant Adjutant General Boyd.

Recruiting stations will be established within twenty-four hours after the governor receives the president's call. From semi-official source it is learned that recruiting stations will be located in the various congressional districts as follows: First-Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchisor and Seneca.

Second-Kansas City, Lawrence, Fort Scott and Ottawa.

Third-Pittsburg, Parsons, Arkansas City and Fredonia Fourth-Emporia, Eureka, Marion and

Fifth-Manhattan, Abilene, Salina and Sixth-Lincoln, Smith Center, Hays City

and Colby. Seventh-Wichita, Hutchinson, Dodge City and Garden City.

ED LITTLE MAY GO TO WAR. He Wants to Be Appointed Major on the Staff of Colonel

Funston. Tcpeka, Kas., April 23,-(Special.) If Governor Leedy concludes that he can run the affairs of state without the assistance of Ed Little, he will appoint Ed a major on Colonel Funston's staff of the First regiment of Kansas volunteers. That is the position Little wants. Governor Leedy is not certain that he can spare Little from the executive office, however. Rev. Mr. H. B. Fleharty, formerly executive clerk to the governor, but now a deputy coal oil inspector, has applied for the chaplaincy in Funston's regiment. He feels quite certain of getting it. He says that if he does he will shoot as well as

A chaplain has a snap. He is never confined as a prisoner of war. If captured, all he has to do to secure his release in to produce his Bible and credentials as chaplain. That is one reason why Fleharty is so anxious for that place. He says he will drop his gun if captured.

AN EPISCOPAL WAR PRAYER. Bishops Millspaugh and Brooke Rec ommend a Special Form of

Supplication. Topeka, Kas., April 23.-(Special.) The Right Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, D.D., bishop of the diocese of Kansas, and Right Rev. Frank K. Brooke, D.D., missionary hop of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, who is in the city at this time, have recor ided the following prayer to be used in

the Episcopal churches: "Oh, most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of the Hosts who rulest test in the throne judging right, we make our supplication to thy Divine Majesty, that Thou wouldst take our cause into Thine own hand and judge between us and ur enemies. Stir up thy strength Oh Lord, and come and help us. Hear us, thy servants, imploring Thy help and be a defense unto us against the face of the memy. Show Thyself as the Savier and mighty deliverer of all who are desolate and oppressed; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, who, with Thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end. Amen.'

THINKS IT WILL LAST A YEAR. Ex-Governor Morrill Does Not Look for a Speedy Ending of

the War. Topeka, Kas., April 23.-(Special.) Ex-Governor Morrill was here to-day, attending the federal court. A suit in which he is defendant, growing out of the failure of an Atchison trust company, was on trial. The governor is of the opinion that the war with Spain will last longer than the majority of the people look for.

"Some people seem to think," said he, "that this war will last only a month or two and some even say that it will not last more than two weeks, but I would be surprised if it does not last more than twelve months. It is not such a small affair as many people seem to think."

THE WESTERN RENDEZVOUS. Word From Washington Says That It Is Likely to Be at Fort

Leavenworth. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 23.-(Special.) Orders were received at this post to-day to discontinue all recruiting he present. Each organization has its full complement of men and no more can be received. The office is kept open, under the charge of Lieutenant Cusock, who simply takes the names of all applying It is expected that after the call for vol unteers is made there will be a rush to enlist. The recruiting officer is expected to receive instructions to enlist all appli cants passing the examination, at any

Word was received from Washington to day that it was probable that the post would be made the headquarters for recruits enlisted at Western points. Everything is convenient here and the officers still left at the infantry and cavalry school would prove competent instructors

Company Formed at Abilene. Abilene, Kas., April 23.—(Special.) A company of militia was organized here tonight, of young men of this city. C. S. Crawford is captain, and J. F. Elston first

The Latest Klondike Information Is valuable to the gold seeker in determining his route to Alaska. The Great Rock ing his route to Alaska. The Great Rock Island Route is prepared to give the latest and best information of water lines, rates and routes from Pacific coast ports to Copper river and the Klondike, and can ticket you through. Personally conducted Rock Island tourist car excursions to Portland, Ore., leave Kansas City every Friday, affording best and cheapest means of reaching Puget Sound points. Procure up-to-date details of a trip to Alaska by addressing, A. H. Moffet, G. S. W. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

For the Klondike. Three different lines to the gold fields via the Burlington Route. Call or write to ticket agent, 823 Main street, or 1044 Union avenue, for information.



A SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Ladies' and Misses' Walking Hats

We will put on sale for Monday a lot of those fashionable Walking Hats, colors light gray, with black or light bands; most stores ask you \$2.50 for same quality. OUR SALE PRICE \$1.50

The Tough Boy's Suit

Finds new friends each day. And it ought to, for never was more popular suit for romping boys offered; double seat and knees, indestructible lining, unbreakable seams,



Spalding Ball and Bat Free With Each

attended our 45C Shirt Sale?

WITH THE "DONS!"

AND HIGH PRICES.

Let every loyal Kansas Cityan look to his home and to the interests of his l here this week against high prices. GASOLINE STOVES, MADE BY THE NATIONAL STOVE CO., OF OHIO (None Better)

\$1.95, \$3.00, \$4.50, \$6.00 and \$7.50. YUKON CLEANABLE REFRIGER ATORS-\$3.75, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$11.00 and \$12.00.

SIDEBOARDS IN SOLID OAK-\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00. BABY BUGGIES-

\$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50 a BEDROOM SUITS, NEW DESIGNS-\$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

IRON BEDS, BRASS TRIMMINGS-

\$2.25, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.50 and \$10.00. CORDUROY COUCHES-

\$4.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.00. \$11.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. MAMMOTH FURNITURE HOUSE

THE WHITE IS KING! WAR OR NO WAR, we are for the Stars and Stripes first, last and all the time, and for the manufacture and sale of the best bicycle

White Sewing Machine Co.,

312 East Twelfth Street.

at our parlors.

A War Prize-

A dish of Schmidt's Pure Ice Cream served

III9 MAIN STREET,

or at your home in quart quantities, via

VESTIBULED CHAIR

> -to Chicago, St. Louis and Denver on the Burlington's Trains. Not the ordinary Vestibule, but the Wide Observa-

> tion Vestibule. Pintsch Lighted, too The first daily Wide Vestibuled Train Serve

> ice introduced at the Kansas City Gateway. City Office, 823 Main

A Stranger

Route-

In a strange town frequently finds him-self without funds. Checks and drafts are no good without identification; but he can get money from anyone on his DIAMOND. There is nothing like it. We sell them on easy payments. Dia-mond Parlor, 918½ Main St. T. J. TURNER (Agt.) Oldest Jeweler in the city. Established 1869. Money to loan.

A Cheap Farm Good One.

Do you want a good farm, where you an work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, traveling passenger agent, 6

Rookery building, Chicago, Ill. Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only \$2 over one fare, for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louis-

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send 10 cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmora

viile, Ky., for particulars,